

HIGH IDEALS FOR YALE MEN ARE SET BY UNIVERSITY DEAN

Dr. Brown Tells Them If They Are After Culture and Social Distinction They Had Better Go Home

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 8 (Special).—In his matriculation sermon delivered to Yale University students yesterday, Dean Charles R. Brown told them that if they hadn't come with a high resolve to make their lives count for righteousness and to achieve something worthy to be added to the history of Yale, then they had better go home. He said:

Here are grounds and buildings of great value to which you have not contributed a dollar! Here are huge libraries of books and splendid laboratories created by the hands and the brains of men who have given of their very best. Here is a body of men, some 300 or 400 of them, chosen with care and conscience, to teach the various subjects to which they have given the best years and the best efforts of their lives! And it is all yours!

Now that you are here, what do you propose to do about it? What have you come here for? If you should say that you had come merely to spend four years pleasantly, those four delightful years which lie between boyhood and manhood, and gain a certain social distinction which comes from being a Yale man, a Harvard man or a Princeton man; if you should say that you had come merely to read some more books and thus broaden your own culture and feel yourself that much more of a gentleman; if you should say that you

MASONIC CLUB OFFICERS TO MEET

New Organization to Make Plans for 1923-24

Officers and members of the board of directors of the Boston Masonic Club, elected or re-elected at the annual meeting of the club Saturday night by a vote of about eight to one, will meet at the clubhouse this evening to organize and make plans for the season of 1923-24.

More than one-half of the 2700 members of the club gathered in Convention Hall for the annual meeting and election. William L. Torburne, who has given two years of service as president, and who has successfully carried through a difficult financial problem in the office of chief executive, was re-elected for another term. An opposition ticket was in the field and the balloting was preceded by several addresses. The count, however, showed a majority of eight to one for the ticket headed by Mr. Torburne.

Other officers elected were: Alfred R. Shrigley, treasurer; Vernon L. Greene, secretary; Walter A. Hawkins, Roscoe L. Davidson, Francis G. Hanson, W. Bertram Cooper, Thomas W. Whitaker, and Ezra W. Brownell, members of the board of directors. At the meeting tonight, three vice-presidents will be appointed.

SAFETY STUDIED IN MODEL OF ZR-1

Celluloid Replica Used to Observe Stresses

The Bureau of Aeronautics of the Navy Department announces that a study of a celluloid model of the airship ZR-1 by photoelastic methods has been carried on during the last 16 months in the laboratories of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. It is believed these tests will be of material aid in the design of airships to prevent a repetition of the ZR-2 and Roma disasters.

The model consists of several thousand pieces of celluloid fitted in a miniature duplicate of the airship. The testing was performed in the photoelastic laboratory of the department of physics, by Dr. Paul Heymans and T. H. Frost, of the Technology staff, under the general supervision of Prof. Charles L. Norton, head of the department.

Polarized light is passed through the model under different loading conditions, and the stresses appear in rainbow colors.

Professor Heymans says: "By this photoelastic method we can look into the vast and intricate network of the driftable and see exactly what is going on when it is laboring. We can see how it is carrying and distributing the load."

TWO CANDIDATES SPEAK IN CHURCH

From the same platform the two candidates for mayor of Cambridge at the municipal election on Nov. 6, Quinby L. Cabot and Edward W. Quinn, the incumbent, joined in a political symposium last night, each presenting his views and stating his own case before an audience in the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church in East Cambridge.

Mr. Cabot advocated strict enforcement of law, selection of the best men and women for public office, obedience to the law governing contracts, divorce of outside interests from the local government, co-operation of civic organizations and reduction of taxes. Mayor Quinn asserted that these policies had been in effect during his administration, pointed to many municipal improvements achieved at the same time as the city debt had been reduced about \$1,000,000.

The Christian Science Monitor

is for sale on the following news stands in San Francisco, Calif.:

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DRY ENFORCEMENT AIDED BY DECISION

Connecticut Authorities Sustain New London Police in Activities Beyond City Boundary

NEW LONDON, Conn., Oct. 8 (Special).—Prohibition enforcement work here is not to be curtailed because of a more matter of municipal boundary lines. At a conference between state and municipal authorities it was agreed that two New London policemen, who have been engaged in effective enforcement work, will continue their efforts unhampered by a controversy over who will pay their expense accounts.

The Rev. Timothy M. Crowley, D. D., a Roman Catholic pastor, raised the question publicly as to whether the city of New London should continue to pay the expense of Sgt. Samuel Hick and Patrolman Frank Philomena, who have been engaged in effective enforcement work, will continue their efforts unhampered by a controversy over who will pay their expense accounts.

The Rev. Timothy M. Crowley, D. D., a Roman Catholic pastor, raised the question publicly as to whether the city of New London should continue to pay the expense of Sgt. Samuel Hick and Patrolman Frank Philomena, who have been engaged in effective enforcement work, will continue their efforts unhampered by a controversy over who will pay their expense accounts.

DRY ENFORCEMENT DEMAND IN MALDEN

Mass Meeting Pledges Support to Make Law More Effective

Obedience to law, with special reference to the prohibition law, was the most loudly voiced demand at present, the object of a Malden campaign inaugurated last evening in the Auditorium at a mass meeting called by the Ministerial Association of Malden. Those present pledged enthusiastic support.

The Rev. H. H. Crane, of the Centre Methodist Church, president of the association, presided. Speakers included the Rev. Dr. Edwin H. Hughes, bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church; John V. Kimball, Mayor of Malden and R. P. Hutton, state superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League.

The speakers united in holding the citizens themselves largely responsible for lawbreaking in their community. Indifference or jealousy, smuggling, placemen and failure to support officials entrusted with enforcement of the law had much to do with the lawbreaking, they maintained.

Bishop Hughes, while praising the judiciary of Massachusetts, said a too technical interpretation of the statutes hampered enforcement. He warned against putting in office men who do not themselves respect the law.

"Those men are the common lawless clubs or private homes, who are evading the country's laws, have no right to sing 'The Star-Spangled Banner,'" the bishop declared.

One certain way of enforcing respect for the law said Dr. Crane, lay in arousing public opinion. When so-called respectable citizens adopted the attitude of spreading jokes about prohibition they could hardly blame officials for lax administration.

Mr. Hutton asserted that Massachusetts and other seaboard states had become the cesspool into which the rest of the Nation was discharging its worst elements. One reason, he said, was the failure of Massachusetts to enact an enforcement code, which meant that the 5000 state officials might only arrest and punish under the state laws for illicit sale, leaving but 26 federal prohibition agents to prosecute makers, transporters and importers.

Another reason was the weakness of the organization of the police and prosecutors and the inadequacy of the sentences imposed in most of the courts. In the Boston Federal Court, out of more than 1000 cases, one in 17 received a prison sentence and five out of six paid fines averaging only \$48.

"Officers would rather be efficient than inefficient, but the people must support them in efficiency," he said.

The effort must be concentrated upon Mayor Kimball said the situation in Malden was not hopeless. He called for the co-operation of citizens in enforcing the law.

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORKERS TO MEET

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Oct. 8 (Special).—Speakers of national note are booked to speak at the thirty-fourth annual convention of the Massachusetts Sunday School Association here on Wednesday and Thursday. These include Bishop Edwin H. Hughes of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Dr. William E. Chalmers, religious education secretary of the American Baptist Publication Society; R. A. Waite, young people's specialist of the International Council of Religious Education; W. G. Landis of the World Association; Miss Mary E. Abernathy, superintendent of community church schools, Gary, Ind., and Mrs. Maud Junkin Baldwin, specialist of the International Council of Religious Education. Forty-seven local organizations and councils, with 265,000 members, are embraced by the Massachusetts organization.

MRS. COOK TO ADDRESS D. A. R.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Oct. 8 (Special).—At the fall meeting of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution here Oct. 18, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, president-general, will speak and a pageant will be presented by students of the American International College of Springfield. A state board of management meeting is set for the morning of the 19th at Hotel Nonotuck.

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ANNUAL FOOD FAIR OPENS IN BOSTON

Food and food materials and ingredients from all parts of the world have been gathered together in attractive and convenient form for the householder at Boston's annual food fair, which opened at 1 p. m. today at Horticultural Hall, and will continue from 1 to 10 p. m. daily through Oct. 20, under the auspices of the Boston Retail Grocers' Association.

Scarcely second in interest to the food are the cleaners, in many forms and varieties, from electric sweepers to ink erasers.

To the householder the food fair is a kind of clearing house where he goes to learn of the newest food preparations and appliances.

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Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Mrs. William F. Smith, San Francisco, Cal.
Mrs. Ethel Balch-West, Glendale, Cal.
Mrs. Junius J. Landsey, Richmond, Va.
Miss Elsie R. Paulsen, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Regina Alders, Benton Harbor, Mich.

KRESH SALES LARGER

The S. H. Kresh Company September sales were \$2,481,152, an increase of 112,542; nine-month sales were \$22,385,128, an increase of \$2,495,362.

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PADLOCK CLAUSE WILL BE UTILIZED

Rhode Island Dry Leaders Encouraged by Announcement of United States Attorney

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 8 (Special).—Insistence on the part of the Rhode Island Anti-Saloon League that the neglect to employ the most efficacious portion of the national prohibition law, the "padlock" clause, has handicapped law enforcement in this State, bears fruit with the announcement that the United States District Attorney's office here will proceed with petitions for injunctions against properties, where liquor has been allowed to be sold. Rhode Island is declared to be the only State in the Union where the injunction clause has not been applied.

Norman S. Case, District Attorney, returning from Washington after a conference with the United States Attorney-General, on Saturday, announced that he is preparing to take this step against liquor men in this State. This announcement, coupled with the news that the Grand Jury for Providence County is engaged in investigating the liquor traffic as contemplated by police in cities and towns outside of Providence, gave more encouragement to friends of enforcement than has been derived since the enactment of prohibition legislation.

Roy A. Sheldon, Acting Federal Prohibition Director for Rhode Island, says:

"The 'padlock' provision is the most drastic and most effective way known under the Volstead Act to wipe out the sale and possession of liquor in public places. I have repeatedly requested Washington to make use of the provision in closing places in Rhode Island, and recently an attorney came here from the enforcement bureau in Washington to draw up the necessary petitions, but for reasons not known to us the court here did not act upon them."

It is known that the United States District Court docket here is crowded and that Judge Arthur L. Brown had asked for assistance in disposing of it. Whether another judge will be detailed to this district to clear up the docket could not be stated authoritatively at the Federal Building. The impression is that one will open another part of the court. Nearly two years ago Judge Brown held that petitions drawn at that time under the injunction clause, which provides for the closing of liquor places for one year, were improperly drawn and declined to grant them.

Mr. Sheldon was asked by District Attorney Case to submit new affidavits of sales and possession on which he may proceed before the court.

IMPORTING FARMERS USELESS, ASSERTS NEW ENGLAND EXPERT

Experiment Station Director Points at Crop Limitations and Mill Competition

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 8 (Special).—So long as the mills and factories are able to pay higher wages for shorter hours of labor it is useless to think of importing and holding farm help, said Sidney B. Haskell, director of the Massachusetts Experiment Station, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, in answering the question as to what would happen to New England agriculture if 10,000 live western farmers moved to New England and started to farm. The question was prompted by a recent statement attributed to Dr. A. W. Gilbert, Massachusetts Commissioner of Agriculture, that New England needed to import this number of farmers from rural industry.

"Well, I wonder what they would raise," said Director Haskell. "The dairy industry has been suffering from an over-supply of milk and there would hardly seem to be room for any great expansion in that direction. The vegetable gardeners have had difficulty in disposing of some of their crops at any price. The opening in that direction is limited. Poultrymen have an increasingly difficult problem in meeting competition from the west, and there are years now when fruit will not bring a satisfactory return."

He continued:

"You see, the number of agricultural products which we can produce efficiently is limited. These 10,000 westerners could not continue to farm as they have farmed in the west. Grain farming and live-stock farming go hand in hand and the growing of live stock on grain shipped from the west is a precarious business. It is cheaper to ship the live stock to eastern markets than to ship the grain and grow live stock here, but it is cheaper to ship grain from the west than to grow grain here, so both grain and live-stock farming are moved westward. New England farmers might be able to grow as many bushels of grain on an acre of land as the western men, but they could not grow as much per man or per dollar invested and they gave up the attempt long ago."

In fact, you 10,000 western farmers probably would do just what so much of the agricultural population of New England has done. They would not stay on the farms; they would soon be absorbed by the mills and factories.

Our agricultural troubles really go back to two fundamental things. The relation of the supply of agricultural products to the demand for them has thrown agriculture out of joint all over the country. The second source of difficulties is not at all peculiar to New England, but it is more in evidence here than elsewhere. That is the competition for labor between farm and factory, between agriculture and industry.

Industrial labor, largely through its own efforts, has been raised to a plane far above the level of farm labor in shorter hours, in higher wages, and in

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Architecture

Cubes and Pyramids

By HUGH FERRISS

ONE is curious as to the nature of the zoning laws which are now being adapted in so many American cities, and in the effect of these laws on architecture, he would do well to step for a moment on to the roof of the Architects Building at Fortieth Street and Park Avenue in New York City. He would find directly beneath him a pair of buildings which illustrate, more effectively than any amount of written description, the precise nature of the laws as they are being applied in this metropolis.

These buildings, erected in the same locality—they face one another across Madison Avenue—both occupy similar areas and rise to similar altitudes. One of them—the mass suggested at the right in the accompanying illustration—was built before the passage of the law; the building at the left, thereafter—it is, in fact, reaching completion at this moment.

The old building is a box, pure and simple. On a square of land a cube-like building is the cheapest structure which may be erected, and the one offering the maximum floor area—that is to say, rentals to the owner. As a result, American cities, in the commercial districts, have been vast assemblages of boxes.

The new building, were it not for the zoning law, would have undoubtedly been a box also. But the law required that when this building had reached a moderate height, it thereafter recede from all sides as it rose. The law placed, as it were, an envelope of pyramidal or conical shape above the base of the structure and stated: It must remain herein.

Pyramidal Mass

Probably the most arresting result of this act, from the architectural point of view, is this basic pyramidal form itself. As the pyramids of Egypt—in addition to being, perhaps, the last word in actual structural solidity—so profoundly suggest poise and are so aesthetically satisfying that they have become the symbols of strength and durability, so do these modern pyramids presage cities no longer composed of miscellaneous rectangles but of coherent forms strongly founded and organically diminishing as they ascend.

Of vital importance to the designer, as well, is the fact that pyramids, no matter how immediately their bases may about one another, will completely expose their sloping planes. Being exposed, they must be designed. How different the old box which, in built up sections, exposed but one side!

That situation resulted in a certain decadence of architecture: design became simply the decoration of one surface: an applied facade. We have become so familiar with these facades—with their three divisions: the "base" (two or three stories in stone), the "shaft" (an indefinite number of stories in brick), and the "crowning" member (two or three stories of terra cotta columns), that we were nearly forgetting that this "architecture" had nothing whatever to do with the actual building which it but masked.

But pyramids demand three-dimensional, not two-dimensional, design. The persona is removed and the face itself may now be perceived and delineated. These new forms require more of the sculptor in the architect and less of the scene painter; which means, perhaps, that architecture will come more definitely into its own.

Beyond saying that the changes in style caused by these requirements are immediate and profound, it is impossible to predict precisely what new styles will evolve. The large structures which have recently been erected in New York under the law are highly experimental in character and offer widely different solutions to the problem. Certain tendencies are clear. It is apparent that the arbitrary division of the facade into three members can no longer be applied; the great "steps," which buildings must now take to keep within the limiting slopes set by law, produce strata of real significance which render the old divisions meaningless. The heavy overhanging cornice is finally doomed. It never did mean anything, and only more than whose entire movement is withdrawing and ascending, it is impossible.

Importance of the Pinnacle
A fact well worth noting is that, as the "steps" inevitably rise the eye upward along the diminishing flanks of the building, the pinnacle becomes of prime importance in the design. We could put any practical brace-brac we liked—pendulous, tanks, etc.—on the flat roofs of boxes, more or less hidden by the false cornice, and no one seriously concentrated, unlike as these may have been. By more than a pyramid was pondered by many; the designer will expend thought and taste in fashioning them.

The two buildings to which the sketch refers also clearly demonstrate the practical aspects of the law—the considerations, in fact, which caused it to be formulated.

It is obvious that the building at the left permits more direct sunlight to reach the street than does the one at the right. And the latter throws the former into shadow more quickly than vice versa. A greater volume of air surrounds the left-hand building and one may imagine his office within it to be more pleasant, more efficient, more healthy.

While it is true that towers may still be erected to any height, provided they do not occupy more than one-fourth of the ground area, it is apparent that buildings will no longer bulk as large as they did. Just as fewer people can get into a pyramid than into a cube of the same base, so



Cubes and Pyramids in New York City, From Drawing by Hugh Ferriss

The Mass on the Left Typifies the New Type of Building Resulting From the New Zoning Laws. On the Right Is a Box-Like Structure Built in the Pre-Zoning Days

cities, whose buildings follow the zoning scheme, will have fewer people entering and leaving the structure, fewer people using adjoining streets, and, consequently, appreciable relief in traffic congestion.

Granted that a city requires a certain cubage in its buildings to house its population, and that its laws definitely limit its vertical dimension, it follows that it will expand horizontally until the necessary cubage is produced. There is a popular belief that the reason d'être of tall buildings in New York lies in the fact that Manhattan Island is so narrow; the buildings went up because there was no other direction in which to go! A view from the spot mentioned—the roof of the Architects Building—would at once dispel this idea.

From here the skyscrapers are seen in definite and isolated groups—about Wall Street, about Grand Central and in a line between them along Broadway. The overwhelming majority of city blocks are of low lying three and four-story houses. It is into the latter districts that the zoning law, by prohibiting excessive heights in parts now congested, will force the large building operations of the future.

Thus the human "load" of the city will be distributed and transportation correspondingly composed. And while the buildings themselves—the individual solutions of the fascinating limitations now placed by law—will exhibit more personality than was ever possible in dealing with rows of boxes, the city, as a whole, will eventually possess a spacious and harmonious uniformity.

Napoleonic Silverware at Boston Museum of Fine Arts

Both lovers of fine old silverware and those interested in Napoleonic relics will find much to their taste in the exhibit which will be arranged in the Renaissance Court of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and remain open from Oct. 8 to 15, inclusive.

About 400 pieces of silver are to be shown, the best out of a collection of

more than 900 pieces. They are all representative of the period in which they were produced.

Many of these pieces, it seems, were ordered by the Emperor Napoleon I, and executed within the period known in history as the Hundred Days, between Napoleon's return from his exile on the island Elba and his defeat at the battle of Waterloo (March 19-June 22, 1815). Bonaaparte was the metal-smith who received the order. His mark, and that of his collaborator, Cahier, who later became his successor, can be found on many of the pieces.

After the restoration of the Bourbons, the service passed into the possession of Louis XVIII, who caused his armorial bearings to be stamped or engraved upon each of the 919 pieces. It was assigned to the use of the Royal House and appeared on the table at state banquets.

The service is an inclusive one, varying from the usual knives, forks, and spoons to asparagus tongs, entrée dishes, gravy boats, trays, chocolate pots, chafing dishes, candelabra.

The pieces are, on the whole, of solid workmanship, and simple and dignified in appearance. A royal sewing-tray, bearing the inscription in Roman capitals, "Gobelet du Roi," has a stability and balance to a degree seldom attained by the salvers of the

present day. A soup-tureen, standing on a circular service-tray, shows in its shape classic influence. It is simple of form, avoids projecting ornament, and has but a single movement on the profile. A sauce-boat, with the same distinguishing curves and the same quality of stability, and many other good pieces, make this exhibit one which connoisseurs and amateurs alike can visit with profit.

New York Stage Notes

Specials from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—The cast to support Lionel Atwill in B. C. Whitney's production of "The Heart of Cellini," as follows: Elsie Mackay, Manart Klippen, J. H. Brewer, Hazel Miller, St. Clair Payfield, Barry Whitecomb, W. H. St. James, Elizabeth Wells, Sallie Bergman, Edward Forbes, Harold J. York, George Hallander, Conrad Cantzen, Mary Bryer, Winifred Lawrie and Dorothy Oaks.

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Music News and Reviews

Philadelphia Orchestra Opens 24th Season

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 6 (Special Correspondence)—The Philadelphia Orchestra for its opening pair of week-end concerts presented Wagner's "Rienzi" overture, "The Swan of Tuonela," by Sibelius, Tchaikovsky's "Capriccio Italien," and Beethoven's Seventh Symphony.

With more than 20 new men in the orchestra, the unified precision of the instrumentalists was commendable, and the pre-season training of the Fairmount Park Symphony Orchestra was clearly in evidence. Leopold Stokowski had a reception of marked cordiality from audiences that took the entire seating capacity of the Academy.

Most significant of the changes in the personnel is the appointment of Rufus Arey, from the Detroit Orchestra, as first clarinet, and though the program did not provide him with salient opportunities, he revealed himself an executant of nimble technique and conscientious intonation. The newcomers in the brass choir did very well with the exciting passages scored for them in the Wagner overture. The orchestra entirely spoke out with aggressive vigor and sonorous volume in the work, which Stokowski reads with perceptive feeling.

In the Sibelius music the bright, particular virtuoso was Paul Henkelman, of the lustrous English horn which has so prominent a part in the moody, dreamy proceedings. The Finnish melody offered a well-defined contrast with the epic values of the more strenuous "Rienzi" score. Solo horn, cello, violin and viola earned honorable mention.

If Dr. Stokowski's readings of Beethoven do not always achieve the highest flight of intellectual impressiveness and emotional significance, and if the tendency to sentimentalism is occasionally in evidence, his interpretations are in any case balanced, discreet, and respectful of the composer's intent. The best of the movements of the Seventh Symphony was the ineffable Allegretto. It is always easy to quarrel with a conductor's tempi in the matter of Beethoven, and there were those present, entitled to an opinion, who felt that the pace of the opening and the closing movements was unduly accelerated.

At the close of the concert, Dr. Stokowski was repeatedly summoned before the footlights in recognition of the satisfaction the performances under his direction afforded.

F. L. W.

Lydia Lipkowska and Other Singers in Melbourne

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Sept. 4.—The Australian climate may be compared with our musical seasons. Long periods of drought are followed by a season of incessant rains. So it is with our best concerts. Months will go by in which one thrills for the best in music. Then, suddenly, it not only rains, but pours artists of fine caliber who vie with one another for engagements in our big halls. With our limited population too much competition

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Glorifying Clean and American Humor

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NEW York—Motion Pictures
THE GREAT AMERICAN PICTURE
AT LAST
A Paramount Picture
By Emerson Hough
Directed by James Cruze
HARRY LEE WILSON's story of last five plays
dramatized by Geo. S. Kaufman and Marc Connelly

Covered Wagon
Directed by James Cruze
HARRY LEE WILSON's story of last five plays
dramatized by Geo. S. Kaufman and Marc Connelly

Criterion 44th St. 5:30. Sun. Mats. at 3

in the realm of music is sometimes discouraging to visiting artists.

A striking example of this has just been witnessed in Melbourne. Some months ago rival managements presented respectively two Australian singers, both of whom deserved success. The concerts given by Madam Evelyn Scotney and Miss Stella Power suffered considerably, owing to their juxtaposition. Later, when Madam Scotney gave a further series of concerts on her own responsibility, and Madam Lydia Lipkowska appeared under the same management as that which had formerly piloted Madam Scotney, the Russian singer met with scant support.

A comparison of the two singers can hardly be avoided. The art of Lydia Lipkowska is theatrical in its best sense. She depends to a great extent on external aids and does nothing unnecessarily. Even those vocal weaknesses which are apparent in her voice and which she may think to cover with the aid of gestures and costumes of beauty, are noticeable only to the hypercritical and those concertgoers who prefer the artificiality of the bel-cantists to the supreme qualities of temperament and interpretation, realism and sensitiveness.

Lipkowska is more than a singer; she is an artist. She sings with her mind and that mind is so alive to nuance of mood and music, so vitally derivative of the truth underlying great songs, that her work is supremely satisfying. One forgets that this woman, coquettish, pathetic, passionate and childish in turn, is at any moment a concert singer. She is one with the heart of the music which she portrays. How typical is this of Russian art generally. It is not so much art as life. Artifice is considered as an after-thought. Fundamental emotions predominate.

But perhaps the most unadulterated praise is due to Lipkowska's taste in the choice of her programs. They are masterly works of art.

Madam Evelyn Scotney is a singer first and a musician artist next. Her voice is still fresh, flexible and powerful. With it she is capable of doing complete justice to all the old war-horses of the Italian operatic repertoire. She always sings in tune and her trills and roulades are well formed and rounded. Her staginess is of the conventional type and her encores are of the balad order. Madam Scotney is almost a complete prima donna.

G. Y.

A new opera by E. N. von Reznicek is to be produced in the Deutsche Opernhaus, Berlin, early this winter. The opera, which will be called "Holofernes," is based on the poem "Judith," by Heibel. Michael Bohnen has been assigned to the title role.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK

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Week Oct. 22. **TWELFTH NIGHT**
Week Nov. 5. **MERCHANT OF VENICE**
Week Nov. 12. **HAMLET**
Week Nov. 19. **THE SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL**

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It is a powerful play. The thing electrified the audience. The audience cheered.
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In "The Funniest Play of the Year"
MAUDE
"AREN'T WE ALL"
Vanderbilt Theatre, W. 48 St.
Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
GEORGE M. COHAN Presents

"Two Fellows and a Girl"
THE AMERICAN SWEETHEART
GEO. COHAN Thurs. 8:15. Eves. 8:20
Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:20
Louie F. Werba Presents

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RITZ Theatre, W. 48th Street
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LENN FONTANNE
RALPH MORGAN
HENRY HULL
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Times Square Theatre
Evens. at 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30
"The Perfect Musical Comedy."
—Herald.
CORTWRIGHT Theatre
Evens. at 8:15
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AERONAUTICS

by E. P. WARNER

Competitions for

Commercial Aircraft

WITH a great number of new commercial airplanes being produced in various parts of the world, and with a marked difference of opinion among designers as to what commercial airplanes should look like, it is very desirable that there should be some official trial of merit to give the intending purchaser a concrete basis for his choice among the rival types. Practical experience does not serve as a sufficient guide here, as it would with most commercial articles, for experience in the commercial operation of aircraft is as yet so restricted that it is difficult to generalize on its lessons. The ordinary problems which arise in running an air transport service are sufficiently troublesome without adding to them the hazard of being added with unitary design because there is no satisfactory record of achievement and performance to show the difference between the fit and the unfit.

Various methods of measuring commercial usefulness have been tried, the most ambitious having been made in the British civil aircraft trials of 1920, when points were given to the competing machines for a dozen different features of performance and design. Far simpler were the rules for the French competition for transport airplanes, which was held two weeks ago and for which the government offered \$20,000 in prizes. All of the entrants were required to cover a 1900-mile course, of which one section 370 miles in length had to be flown without a stop. The prizes were awarded to the competitors whose speed, multiplied by the weight of passengers and express carried for every unit of fuel consumed during the whole flight, was the greatest. Economy and speed, two of the four factors of importance in commercial airplane design, were thus taken directly into account.

Of more interest than the formula on which the prizes were awarded, however, were the preliminary tests to which all the machines in the French competition had to be subjected. All had to show their ability to leave the ground within 250 yards from a standing start, and to come to rest within a like distance after touching the ground in a normal landing. An airplane is of little use for commerce if it is unable to operate from flying fields of moderate size, such as are liable to be provided near to the center of a large city. In fact, the French regulations might well have been made more severe in that particular.

Furthermore, each competing airplane was required to fly for 15 minutes with one engine stopped and to describe figures of eight, while in that partially crippled condition, and the mechanic of each had to change two spark plugs in the air. The last of these requirements was unique in such competitions, and was very favorable to the type of design, recently finding favor both in France and in Germany, where all the engines are brought together in a central compartment and the propeller is driven through gearing. The provision for normal flight and for making turns in both directions with one engine stopped, at once eliminated from consideration the twin-engine machines hitherto extensively used for commercial purposes, and indeed it appears that that particular arrangement of power plants in an airplane has passed the zenith of its popularity. Of the six machines which actually appeared as competitors at Le Bourget last month, one had three engines and all the rest had four. Undoubtedly the commercial airplane of the future, which must be virtually freed from the possibility of a forced landing, will have at least three.

It is to be regretted that the commercial airplane trials in America have been few in number and rather poorly supported, for such competitions offer an ideal means of encouraging development and showing what lines of work are proving most profitable.

able. The Government of the United States has taken no direct interest in the subject, so it has never been possible to offer prizes large enough to induce the production of new machines especially designed to make the best possible showing under a specific set of rules. Existing machines, however, have occasionally been brought together in contests, and a very interesting race was included in the schedule of the St. Louis meet last week, as a preliminary to the Pulitzer Trophy event. The awards there were made on an efficiency formula similar to that used in the French contest, and the victory went to a monoplane which carries four passengers, with only 100 horsepower. Such a race should certainly be held annually unless some department of the Government should act directly and offer generous prizes for a more elaborate competition, on the general lines followed by the British three years ago, but with the modifications suggested by the experience gained at that time and by experience in practical commercial operation since.

European Interest in Light Airplanes
Although the wild enthusiasm for gliders which marked the summer of 1922 seems to have cooled down, a very genuine and practical interest in light airplanes, built on slender lines and driven by engines of 10 horsepower or less, has taken its place. A dozen such machines have competed in recent meets in France and Belgium, and the English meet which starts today and continues for two weeks has drawn entries from nearly all of the prominent airplane constructors of the British Isles. Firms which have made their reputation entirely on bombers and large commercial types, which have never built a machine of less than two tons weight, are suddenly branching out into motorcycle-engined airplanes totalling about 600 pounds when ready for flight and with the pilot on board.

If they had no technical merits whatever, these light airplane races and economy contests would still give a distinct thrill to the old-timers in flight, for they turn back the page to the old days before airplane design had become an engineering science and when the interest in the trials of a new machine centered in seeing whether or not it would be able to get off the ground at all. The light airplane, necessarily underpowered, involves some return to the practices of 1910. Again the interested parties arise at dawn and make their way to a far-distant field. Again the pilot waits anxiously on the weather, intent on obtaining the utmost advantage from any zephyr that may blow. Again a hop lasting a few minutes and reaching a height of 100 feet becomes the occasion of excited congratulations. Once again the rôle of the engine seems subordinate to that of the man. Slight though the immediate value of the light airplane as a means of transport may be, its future possibilities as a vehicle for private touring are great and its sporting interest is immense, and a successful fortnight on the Itford Hill, already historic as the site of the first long glider flights outside of Germany, should insure the holding of a score of such competitions in all countries next year.

The Return of the Rigid
No aeronautical development of the last two years has been more striking than the rapidly-growing favor with which the large airship is coming to be regarded. After the Treaty of Versailles was signed, Germany was not allowed to build airships, and seemingly no one else wished to do so. Development of lighter-than-air craft was falling into the doldrums. Now, however, it is being taken up everywhere at once. The ZR-1 is making weekly tours over the eastern United States, the ZR-3 is nearing completion in Germany, the English are making arrangements for a commercial line to the Far East, and the French are experimenting with the rigid ship Dixmude. On top of all that comes the news that airship construction is

about to be started in Russia. Neglecting any military applications, this world-wide revival of interest is very encouraging from the commercial point of view, for it has long been the firm opinion of those who have studied air transport without prejudice for or against any particular method that the airplane and the airship are natural supplements to each other, and that neither can reach its full usefulness alone. To regard those two major types as rivals, seeking to exclude each other from the field, can only be disastrous to the efficient utilization of both.

INDIAN UNION IS OF UNIQUE BRAND

Mushroom Body Arises to Handle Dispute, Then Vanishes

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1 (Special Correspondence).—Interesting figures regarding the position of labor in Bengal were supplied by the Government of Bengal in reply to an interpellation in the Council. Bengal is the center of the world's jute production, and the jute workers are possibly the best organized of Bengal workers. Then there are the railwaymen and the miners.

In reply to Mr. Ray Chaudhuri's question, the Government tabled a statement showing that there were 52 labor unions in Bengal. If the information supplied had, for instance, been as detailed as that which the governments of Britain and America could supply about any 52 unions, it would have been clear that the working classes in this Province were beginning seriously to organize, and would have in the future to be treated as a serious political factor.

Actually the position is very different. None of the so-called unions are registered with the Government. As the Government's information is only based on reports, they were able to give no information regarding membership, or the revenue and expenditure of these unions. India, as a matter of fact, is a country where mushroom unions, in more senses than one, flourish exceedingly. The employees of possibly only a single undertaking become restive. Perhaps they have a genuine grievance, perhaps not. In any case they come out on strike, and certain individuals—in no sense man-of-the-hour laborers—hasten to the scene, raise the question of organization, and offer their services as president, treasurer, or secretary of a union with which officials alone the employers are instructed to negotiate. Funds are collected; one of other side capitulates, or else there is a compromise; the labor organization generally disappears, but the president grandiloquently announces that he has settled the strike, and leads the public to believe that another powerful labor organization has come into being.

In some such manner are three-fourths of the so-called unions formed, and it will be realized what a long way India has yet to travel.

BENGAL CAPITALISTS WORK

BOMBAY, Sept. 4 (Special Correspondence).—An institution known as the House of Laborers, has been started at Comilla, in Bengal, every member of which is required to do some kind of productive manual work. The laborers themselves are capitalists, and they are also graduates and undergraduates in technical engineering. Started only a year ago, with four or five young men, this institution is now turning out engineering work that is eliciting high praise. There are now 50 men on the rolls, a fully equipped engineering workshop, a miniature technical library and a small laboratory. Agriculture and commerce also receive due attention.

BEIRUT PRISONS ARE IMPROVED

BEIRUT, Sept. 19 (Special Correspondence).—In addition to the extra windows for giving more daylight and better ventilation in the Beirut prisons, the Government has decided to have electric light installed in them. Also in each prison a bathroom is to be provided for the use of the prisoners.

TWILIGHT TALES

Dainty Flora Morning-glory

FLORA MORNING-GLORY was such a dainty miss that she sat high on a trellis to keep from being dragged by her pretty blue skirts. She was so neat and cleanly that she would not even look at the ground, where were the vegetables and low-growing flowers, which caused some of them to think that she was proud. But she was not proud, but only neat and dainty. The least speck of dust or dirt annoyed her so much that she got in the habit of looking up at the clean blue sky and rain-washed trees and bushes.

Whenever a flower grew tall enough, so that she could see it without looking down, Flora would bow pleasantly and make friends with it. She admired pretty Miss Fanny Hollyhock very much indeed. She thought Fanny's lovely pink frock even prettier than her own, though the silk was not so fine. The two talked a great deal together. Fanny would stoop on her stem to see what was going on in the garden and then tell Flora all about it. Flora sometimes asked Jenny Sunflower to tell her what she saw with her many bright eyes, but Jenny was so busy seeing that she spent little time talking. She looked so bright and interested and excited that Flora was filled with curiosity, but even so she would not look away from the sky, lest she might chance to see some dirt and mud. The three flowers were great friends, though they were so different.

"Tell me, dear, what the funny-faced panes are doing this morning," said Flora Morning-glory early one morning, as she pressed the last crease out of her pretty blue frock. Jenny Sunflower was busy watching the sun paint a cloud, so Fanny Hollyhock bent low to look at the panes. She laughed so hard at what she saw, that she could not talk for several minutes.

"Do look down, just once, Flora," she said. "Their faces are spattered and streaked with mud. They look as funny as a clown in a circus."

Dainty Flora Morning-glory shuddered with horror and cried: "If you love me, Fanny, never mention that awful word again." She would not even say the word mud.

"The tiger-lilies are looking handsome this morning," continued Fanny. "They are spotted, you know. They are striking."

"Are tigers spotted?" asked Flora Morning-glory. "I suppose so," said Fanny, who knew nothing beyond the garden wall. "No, they are striped," said Jenny, who knew almost everything.

"Then, why are the spotted lilies called tiger-lilies?" asked Flora. Jenny looked straight at the sun and did not answer a word. She knows, but she won't tell. There is probably mud in the answer," said Fanny, laughing. "You see, she was a bit of a tease."

"Then, why are the spotted lilies called tiger-lilies?" asked Flora. Jenny looked straight at the sun and did not answer a word. She knows, but she won't tell. There is probably mud in the answer," said Fanny, laughing. "You see, she was a bit of a tease."

While Flora was shuddering at the sound of the dreadful word, the gardener came by and sprinkled her with the garden hose. Her dainty frock of iridescent silk glistened in the sun, more lovely than ever. She was quite as glorious as you would expect from her name. A sudden gust of wind came along and covered her with dust. Poor dainty Flora! Her lovely frock was streaked with mud. All the flowers of the garden nodded their heads and laughed. They lived close to the earth and were used to mud and dust. Fanny Hollyhock tried to comfort Flora by telling her that the dust would blow off as soon as it dried, but she refused to be comforted. She folded away her frock, mud and all, and went to bed.

USEFUL WIRELESS INVENTIONS SHOWN

Marine Direction Finder Enables Vessels to Take Bearings of Points Up to 100 Miles

SPECIAL from Monitor Bureau.
LONDON, Sept. 23.—At the International Shipping and Engineering Exhibition some interesting new developments in wireless instruments were shown. The marine direction finder enables ships to take bearings of any coast station or other ship which may be using its wireless transmitter. Up to 100 miles bearings can be taken with an error of not more than two degrees. The finder works with a special aerial system which consists of two loops of wire at right angles to each other, the area of the loops being from 200 to 250 square feet.

The "Beam Receiver"
Another apparatus is called the "beam receiver." The transmitter with which this instrument is associated is installed on land and projects a wireless signal up to a distance of

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about 10 miles in a narrow beam, the arc covered being about 20 degrees at full strength with a 10-degree half-strength fringe on each side. The whole projector is rotated slowly and signals a prearranged Morse letter at every two points of the compass. A very short wave length is used and the signals are free from any kind of interference. If the receiver is switched on when the ship is within range of the revolving beam, two of the letters will be heard and the bearing of the transmitter will obviously lie between the points represented by the letters.

These single letters are sent out at a rate of 13 words a minute. They are long letters and are interspersed with short ones such as I and T, which are signaled at every half compass point so that great accuracy is obtainable. One of these instruments is already in use on the Island of Inchkeith in the Firth of Forth, and a second is being installed near the South Foreland Lighthouse.

Wireless for Ships' Lifeboats

A third apparatus is a wireless transmitter for ships' lifeboats. The whole thing can be placed complete between the two after-thwarts of a 26-foot open lifeboat. It contains a one-quarter kilowatt transmitter with special petrol engine and alternator. The range which can be established on a 600-meter length is not less than 50 miles. The receiver embodies the theory of a direction finder, so that should the boat get into touch with a rescuing ship it will be able to guide her. A powerful electric light is fitted on the wireless compartment which would help other boats to keep in touch with the wireless boat at night and also form a mark for a rescuing ship in darkness.

The endurance of the set depends only on the amount of petrol carried; and it is estimated that if signals were transmitted for 10 minutes in every hour, a gallon of petrol would suffice for 90 such transmissions.

A duplex telephone set which is designed to put ships within a short distance of land in touch with their offices is now on trial in co-operation with the Southampton post office. The sea distance covered by this installation is about 50 miles.

LICHTENSTEIN TO JOIN UNION
BERNE, Sept. 22 (By Northern News Service).—Negotiations are now proceeding with a view to the entry of the little principality (now the Republic of Lichtenstein) into the Swiss Customs Union.

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HUGE POWER PLANT IS NEW YORK PLAN

Linking Steam and Hydroelectric Plants in State Proposed to Save Coal

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Oct. 3 (AP).—Plans for the interconnection of electric systems to link New York State steam and hydroelectric plants from Montauk Point to Niagara Falls in what was termed the greatest power pool on the American Continent, were discussed in a report of the transmission lines committee presented today before the annual convention of the Empire State Gas & Electric Association by E. P. Peck, of the Utica Gas & Electric Company.

Advantages of the power pool have been demonstrated by existing interconnections, the report said, and additional linkages would make immediately possible the saving of 137,000 tons of coal yearly and provide greater utilization of hydroelectricity.

Existing power plants, it was explained, could be operated to develop an additional 250,000,000 kilowatt hours annually, the interconnections permitting continuous, economical and efficient operation of isolated water-power units now undeveloped.

O. C. Merrill, secretary of the Federal Power Commission, told the convention the country now is in the period of the greatest water-power development it ever has known. A federal policy of water-power development is insufficient, he declared, pleading for harmonious action between the Nation and the states in the whole field of public utilities.

ASSOCIATED OIL CLOSERS WELLS
SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3.—Associated Oil Company has temporarily closed 200 wells in Kern County field, pending transfer of storage oil.

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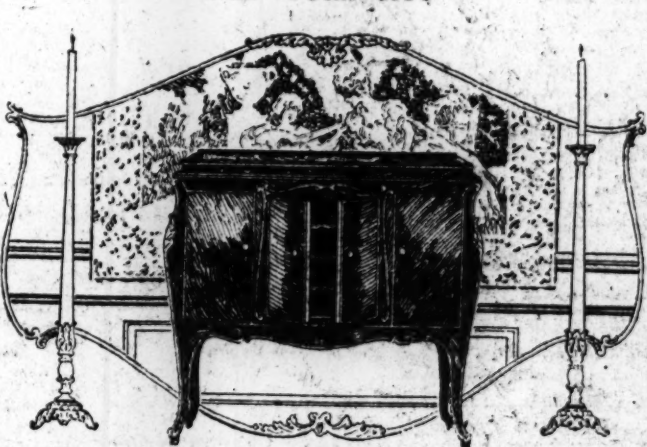
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Silk, Canton Crepe, Satin, Canton, Crepe de Chine and Polart Twill. Coat style dresses and other models in an array of choice styles, affording great savings. Sizes to 56. Sale Price \$35.00.

Blouses at \$8.95
Jacquette model, navy or black broadcloth Silk Poplin. Exceptionally smart. Sizes to 36 bust.

Coats at \$55
Straightline Coats, soft-pile fabrics, black, brown, kit fox, Manchurian Wolf, Caracul, Nutria Collars. Some fur-cuffed. Also Coats of herringbone fabric, convertible, self collar. Beltless, belted and side tie models. Silk lined. Sizes to 56. Sale Price \$55.00.

Hats at \$6.50
Tailored and dressy. Impressive examples of good taste and fashion for matron and miss.

Suits at \$45
High quality "Polart Twill" Suits at price much less than regular. Three-quarter and shorter length jackets, some embroidered others with smart tuckings and self bandings. Sizes to 56. Sale Price \$45.00.

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Pleated Silk Skirts—Spiral crepe; black, brown.....10.95
Silk Negligees—Also Break-fast Coats.....6.95
Japanese Kimonos—Embroidered Cotton Crepe.....4.95
Silk Petticoats—Pleated and embroidered flounce.....6.50
Jersey Silk Bloomers—Black and colors. Sizes to 70 hip.....3.95
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Novelty Pumps (\$15 Values) \$12.85
High Shoes (\$14 Values) \$10.85

Sale of Fur Coats
Hudson Seal Coats—Full length, fine Northern skins (dressed muskrat). Value \$550.00.....395.00
Persian Lamb Coats—Well matched skins. Large double collar. 50-inch length. Value \$695.00.....495.00
Russian Caracul Coats—Genuine Russian Caracul Coats, side and front fastenings; some Kolinsky trimmed. Value \$795.00/595.00

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Philadelphia	69	83	.454
Chicago	69	83	.454
Boston	61	91	.400

RESULTS SATURDAY
New York 3, Philadelphia 1.
Chicago 5, Cleveland 6.
Detroit 12, St. Louis 2.

RESULTS SUNDAY
Washington 6, Boston 7.
Philadelphia 3, New York 7.
Detroit 7, St. Louis 6.
Cleveland 5, Chicago 6.

Sixteen games in front of their nearest competitor, the New York Yankees yesterday ended the season of 1923 with the clearest title to first place that an American League champion ever has gained. All opposition has looked alike to the players led by M. J. Huggins; in fact, so great has their ascendancy been that the "race" just concluded has been one only in name. There was nothing to it but New York from the opening game on April 18.

For a few brief intervals it appeared as if some team would come forth and cause the Yankees to back down, but they themselves, Philadelphia, back in the spring, threatened to be the team that would give New York whatever dispute the latter would encounter. But today the Athletics show in sixth place, and consider themselves fortunate to have finished that high. Cleveland seemed on its way toward another long siege of the Yankees, but today they had a bit of direct combat with Yankees and Indians quickly put an end to that notion.

None of the other clubs had even a passing chance to approach to within hailing distance of the Huggins clan. It is singular that the habitual last-place entrant, Boston, continued to furnish New York the same stiff opposition in 1923, but as the Red Sox failed to hold their own with any team other than the champions, this attitude did not save them from another inglorious finish.

Detroit, which had been conceded a very real chance to break the Yankee pennant monopoly, ascended to second place, thanks to a burst of speed in the final week. Cleveland, which, hoping for nothing better, clung to second place throughout most of the season—fell off its stride at the wrong time, and T. R. Cobb's athletes were there to take advantage of the opportunity. A double defeat at the hands of the Chicago White Sox, and the Indians down, and while Manager Tris Speaker may ask for a play-off of a postponed contest, the chances are that his request will be denied, as such action would create something of a precedent where no championship was involved.

New York had in abundance which Cleveland and Detroit lacked—good pitchers. It is useless to bring up the fact that H. J. Ehmske, upon being sent to Boston, established the finest record in the American League. Ehmske was not a winner for Detroit; neither was W. R. Collins, for whom he was traded. Manager Speaker of the Indians sees the need of bringing an entire new staff to the fore. Pitching, he believes, counts almost as heavily in a league season as in a World's Series; the Yankees had the pitching, the Indians did not, and therein lies the reason for Huggins' success. Brilliant work in the box, though not as outstanding as this year's, brought New York to an American League flag in 1922 and 1921; also Cleveland had it in 1920, and so on down the long line. It is a potent argument in favor of the man who delivers the ball up to the plate.

The fifth place St. Louis Browns displayed to better advantage than J. P. Austin, manager pro tempore, than they had at any time earlier in the season for the deposed Lee Fohl. Third place was the Browns' objective in the latter days, but it was a little too high a mark to shoot at after the poor start the team had made, and they were eventually displaced by Washington, even, for fourth.

The word is passed persistently that G. H. Sisler, peerless first baseman of the years preceding 1923, will lead the Browns next season. If this is true, and he proves as inspiring to his mates as the helm as on the ball field, St. Louis will bear renewed watching.

Those Washington Senators did not fare so badly under Owen Bush, after all. From a sixth-place finish in 1922 to one in the first division this year has been a decided improvement, and the managerial venture of the former Detroit shortstop, who has been a source of satisfaction to President C. C. Griffith of the Washington club. Bush received some excellent pitching, especially from the veteran Walter P. Johnson, who, in spite of his many years of service, has seldom been seen to better all-round advantage. Only a day or two before the season closed, Johnson established the year's strike-out mark for his circuit, 12 in a single game.

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BOSTON STILL HAS BEST
WORLD'S SERIES RECORD

Red Sox and Braves Have Played in Five Without Having Been Defeated

Of all the cities that have engaged more than once in that post-season conflict known to baseball as the World's Series, Boston alone can show a clean slate. The Red Sox won in 1912, 1915, 1918 and 1919, and in all four years defeated different opponents. The Braves, their National League townsmen, battled their way to the supreme honors in the shortest series on record—the four-game affair with the Philadelphia Athletics in 1914. The nearest approach to the Boston record is shown by Chicago, whose American League representative won the world's honors in the city series of 1905 and whose Cubs took the Detroit club into camp in 1907 and 1908. The White Sox drove the Giants to cover in 1917 but in the two succeeding years, with Cubs and Reds alternating as series participants, Chicago was shown only defeat.

With all the blaring of trumpets attendant upon its present-day success, New York has won only a single world's championship title to 1921. As it has been exclusively a New York affair during the present decade, one of the big city's teams has had to carry off the honors. The sole Manhattan triumph of other days occurred in 1905, when classic pitching by Christopher Mathewson and Joseph McGinnity turned the Athletics back with three runs and one game out of a five-game series—the most singular record of its kind in the annals of the event.

If one is to go back beyond National Commission supervision, Boston holds the record for scoring the greatest number of runs in a single series—35, against Pittsburgh in 1903. To the

WINNERS			
Year	Club	Games	Runs
1903	Boston Americans	5	35
1905	New York Nationals	4	19
1907	Chicago Nationals	4	19
1908	Chicago Nationals	4	19
1909	Chicago Nationals	4	19
1910	Philadelphia Americans	4	19
1911	Philadelphia Americans	4	19
1912	Boston Americans	4	19
1913	Boston Americans	4	19
1914	Philadelphia Americans	4	19
1915	Boston Americans	4	19
1916	Boston Americans	4	19
1917	Chicago Americans	4	19
1918	Boston Americans	4	19
1919	Boston Americans	4	19
1920	Cleveland Americans	5	21
1921	New York Nationals	5	21
1922	New York Nationals	5	21

RECAPITULATION
Series Won Lost Runs scored Series average
American League 11 9 54 386 .450
National League 9 11 54 381 .430

SYRACUSE LOSERS IN SOCCER
ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 8.—Syracuse University bowed in soccer here Saturday, 2 to 3, before Coach Nicholas Sawil's fast Cornell University team in the first match of the season. Syracuse had the jump on Cornell at the opening of the game, but Cornell scored the first goal.

The Orange rallied and two goals followed in quick succession by Cornell. Syracuse scored a goal in the second half, but the victory was a tally for Cornell. Syracuse's goal was scored by Hunkle, who scored the winning goal into the net for Cornell.

TIGERS TIE FOR LEAD
HAMILTON, Ont., Oct. 7 (Special).—The Hamilton Tigers tied the Toronto Argonauts for the lead in the Interprovincial Rugby Union, yesterday, when they defeated the Montreal A. A. A. team by 13 to 3 in the first league game of the season. Montreal sprang a surprise last week when they defeated Ottawa, but today the locals were decidedly the better team.

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QUEEN'S DEFEATS
McGILL IN RUGBY

Victors Did Not Win as Easily as Score Indicates

MONTREAL, Que., Oct. 8 (Special).—While Queen's University, the 1922 intercollegiate and Canadian champions, scored a 24-to-3 victory over the McGill University team here Saturday, in the opening game of the Intercollegiate Rugby Union, its victory was not as clearly defined as the score indicates. The losers had a considerable portion of the play, especially in the first half, and but for inexperience this would have made the result much closer.

Queen's with very few changes from its championship team of last season, was held to a 5-to-1 score at the end of the first period and McGill scored the first two points in the second, but then fell before the Queen's onslaught, and was behind 13-to-3 at half time.

The victors maintained their attack in the next period, when they added 11 points, but the losers made a determined stand in the last period and there was no scoring, although the locals threatened on several occasions, but lack of experience and the wrong plays shattered their prospects.

The game was one between a team of veterans who won the Canadian championship last fall and an aggregation of the field, the majority of whom were playing their first game. The losers appeared to be the better in condition and in the last quarter they had a decided margin on the play.

The playing of W. Eaststone and P. Leadley on the winners' back division was largely responsible for the victory, as these two were easily the best on the field and they outdistanced their opponents in kicking and were hard to stop on runs through the field. They both caught faultlessly. The two wing lines were fairly evenly matched and Queen's adopted the aerial style of attack and directed it at Hughes, and while he played a great game he weakened under the constant attack. The summary:

McGILL			
Player	Pos.	Points	Goals
McGill	W.	3	0
McGill	W.	3	0
McGill	W.	3	0
McGill	W.	3	0
McGill	W.	3	0
McGill	W.	3	0
McGill	W.	3	0
McGill	W.	3	0
McGill	W.	3	0
McGill	W.	3	0

HAGEN TIES WITH KIRKWOOD
WICHITA, Kan., Oct. 6.—W. C. Hagen and J. H. Kirkwood of New York tied for first place in the midcontinent open golf tournament, which closed here Saturday. William Mehlhorn of St. Louis finished next with 280 for the 72 holes of medal play.

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Polo Title Returns
to United States

Meadowbrook Wins Open Championship From British Army

WESTBURY, N. Y., Oct. 8.—The title cup, representative of the United States open polo championship, is again in possession of an American team after a year's absence. Argentina, winner of the cup last year, was unable to place a team on the field to defend, and in the final game of the tournament here Saturday the Meadowbrook Polo Club defeated the British Army four in a closely contested game, 12 to 2.

The game was not won until the final period when, with the score tied, the United States team made four goals against one for the Britons.

The combined attack of Raymond Belmont and Thomas Hitchcock Jr., Nos. 1 and 2, respectively, for the Meadowbrook team, was mainly responsible for the championship's return to this country. Lieut.-Col. T. P. Melville was the outstanding player for the Britons. He was at his best and played brilliantly throughout the contest, scoring seven of the nine goals.

The Britons broke away to a lead in the first period and it was not until the third that the Meadowbrook forwards were able to lower the margin. In the sixth chukker the Americans scored one goal, while the Britons were unable to count, which tied the score at 7 all. The seventh chukker was even, each scoring one goal.

The eighth chukker provided a fitting climax to the tournament. With the score even, the Britons immediately started an attack, and Lieutenant-Colonel Melville scored his seventh goal, giving the Britons the lead. This seemed to awaken the Meadowbrook four to the seriousness of the situation, and the forwards, Hitchcock and Belmont, started a united attack that resulted in four goals and kept the Britons continually on the defense. The summary:

MEADOWBROOK			
Player	Pos.	Points	Goals
Belmont	W.	3	0
Hitchcock Jr.	W.	3	0
Hitchcock Jr.	W.	3	0
Hitchcock Jr.	W.	3	0
Hitchcock Jr.	W.	3	0
Hitchcock Jr.	W.	3	0
Hitchcock Jr.	W.	3	0
Hitchcock Jr.	W.	3	0
Hitchcock Jr.	W.	3	0
Hitchcock Jr.	W.	3	0

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PREMIERS VISIT
WEMBLEY PARK

Delegates Impressed by Vast Scale of Exhibition

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Oct. 8.—"A pleasant surprise" were the words used this morning to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by more than one member of the dominion delegations in connection with the empire exhibition at Wembley Park, to which the majority of the premiers now in London paid a visit on Saturday. All were impressed at the vast scale on which the exhibition is planned—as the Duke of Devonshire told the premiers in an after-luncheon speech it will have cost £10,000,000 before it is finished—and could scarcely believe that six short months could see such a gigantic task brought through to completion.

The foundation stone of the South African pavilion was only laid on Saturday by General Smuts and of the other dominion buildings only the Canadian is in a fair way toward completion. Nevertheless, the architects and contractors are confident that the seemingly impossible will be achieved and the whole exhibition be ready for the opening on April 24 as arranged. While there was general appreciation among the dominion delegates of the architectural efforts of those planning the exhibition, regret was expressed by some at the lack of publicity given their efforts in the dominions.

One, for example, declared: "Unless strenuous efforts are made during the next few months to tell the people in the dominions what a wonderful business opportunity this is, the exhibition will be a failure." He advocated films being made of the buildings and an offer of special terms by steamship companies to exhibitors and visitors.

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CROSS CURRENTS
FEATURE TRADING
IN STOCK MARKETRails Comparatively Strong and
Industrials Exceptionally
Weak Today

Heavy buying of the railroad shares, which continued the advance begun yesterday, featured the opening of today's New York stock market. Industrials moved within narrow and irregular limits but the main trend appeared to be upward.

Baltimore & Ohio and Chicago & Alton preferred advanced fractionally to new high records for the year, while Louisville & Nashville and Norfolk & Western also gained a point.

Rails held firm, more than a score of issues registering gains of large fractions in the first half hour. But industrials turned heavy in response to the large offerings of Du Pont and Studebaker, which broke four points and Studebaker off 1 1/2.

Kresge dropped 3/4, Du Pont 1/4 and American Woolen and Gulf States Steel one each.

Foreign exchanges opened strong, demand sterling rising 1/4 of a cent to \$4.53 1/2, and French francs advancing nine points to 5.48 1/2 cents.

New Low for Woolen
Only a few industrials and specialties escaped the depressing influence of the gradual scaling down of prices during the first hour, but railroad stocks generally were well sustained, although Chesapeake & Ohio lost 1/4.

Among the leaders to fall off were Studebaker, Gulf States Steel, and American Woolen, the latter touching a new low for the year, 7 1/4. Shipings were notable exceptions to the downward trend, Marine preferred rising 3 points.

Toward noon the market displayed more stability when Reading, Canadian Pacific, Chicago & Northwestern, and high Valley, Davison Chemical, Baldwin, and Studebaker began to rise briskly.

Call money opened at 4 1/2 per cent. The slow absorption of investment railroad shares contributed to the maintenance of a good tone in the afternoon, when some industrial shares also moved up smartly. Caden Oil and Houston Oil, however, were heavy. Jersey Central jumped 9 points.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:
Call Loans—Boston New York
Renewal Rate—5 1/2 4 1/2
Outside commercial paper—5 1/2 4 1/2
Year money—5 1/2 4 1/2
Customers' com'l. loan—5 1/2 4 1/2
Individual call loan—5 1/2 4 1/2

CLEARING HOUSE FIGURES

Exchanges—Boston New York
Year ago today—\$4,000,000 \$24,000,000
Balances—75,000,000 75,000,000
Year ago today—30,000,000 30,000,000
P. R. bank credit—24,500,000 74,000,000

ACCEPTANCES MARKET

Spot, Boston delivery
Prime, 60 days—4 1/2 4 1/2
Under 30 days—4 1/2 4 1/2
Less known banks—4 1/2 4 1/2
Under 30 days—4 1/2 4 1/2
Eligible Private Bankers—4 1/2 4 1/2
Under 30 days—4 1/2 4 1/2

LEADING CENTRAL BANK RATES

The 13 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in the foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:
Boston—4 1/2
Chicago—4 1/2
Cleveland—4 1/2
Dallas—4 1/2
Denver—4 1/2
Detroit—4 1/2
Houston—4 1/2
London—4 1/2
New York—4 1/2
Philadelphia—4 1/2
Portland—4 1/2
San Francisco—4 1/2
St. Louis—4 1/2
Seattle—4 1/2
Wash. D. C.—4 1/2

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Current quotations of various foreign currencies are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:
Sterling—Current—\$4.53 1/2
Demand—\$4.53 1/2
Cables—\$4.53 1/2
French franc—Current—16.65
Demand—16.65
Belgian franc—Current—20.35
Demand—20.35
Swiss franc—Current—1.71
Demand—1.71
Dutch guilder—Current—1.37
Demand—1.37
Danish krone—Current—1.37
Demand—1.37
Norwegian krone—Current—1.37
Demand—1.37
Swedish krona—Current—1.37
Demand—1.37
Austrian schilling—Current—1.37
Demand—1.37
Hungarian forint—Current—1.37
Demand—1.37
Czechoslovakian koruna—Current—1.37
Demand—1.37
Polish zloty—Current—1.37
Demand—1.37
Yugoslavian dinar—Current—1.37
Demand—1.37
Rumanian lei—Current—1.37
Demand—1.37
Greek drachma—Current—1.37
Demand—1.37
Turkish lira—Current—1.37
Demand—1.37
Persian ryal—Current—1.37
Demand—1.37

DIVIDENDS

Lord & Taylor declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15. The issue since May, 1923, has been cleared up with the payment of a dividend of 18 per cent on the common stock.

DIVIDENDS

Gray & Davis Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15. The issue since May, 1923, has been cleared up with the payment of a dividend of 18 per cent on the common stock.

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NEW YORK STOCKS

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

Open	High	Low	Oct. 8	Oct. 7
Adams Exp.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Adv. Rmblg.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2

NEW YORK BONDS

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

Open	High	Low	Oct. 8	Oct. 7
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2

NEW YORK CUB

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

Open	High	Low	Oct. 8	Oct. 7
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

Open	High	Low	Oct. 8	Oct. 7
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2

NEW YORK STOCKS

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

Open	High	Low	Oct. 8	Oct. 7
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2

NEW YORK BONDS

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

Open	High	Low	Oct. 8	Oct. 7
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2

NEW YORK CUB

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

Open	High	Low	Oct. 8	Oct. 7
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

Open	High	Low	Oct. 8	Oct. 7
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2

NEW YORK STOCKS

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

Open	High	Low	Oct. 8	Oct. 7
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2

NEW YORK BONDS

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

Open	High	Low	Oct. 8	Oct. 7
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2

NEW YORK CUB

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

Open	High	Low	Oct. 8	Oct. 7
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

Open	High	Low	Oct. 8	Oct. 7
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2

NEW YORK STOCKS

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

Open	High	Low	Oct. 8	Oct. 7
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2

NEW YORK BONDS

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

Open	High	Low	Oct. 8	Oct. 7
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2

NEW YORK CUB

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

Open	High	Low	Oct. 8	Oct. 7
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

Open	High	Low	Oct. 8	Oct. 7
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2

NEW YORK STOCKS

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

Open	High	Low	Oct. 8	Oct. 7
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2

NEW YORK BONDS

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

Open	High	Low	Oct. 8	Oct. 7
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2

NEW YORK CUB

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

Open	High	Low	Oct. 8	Oct. 7
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ala. Ry. & N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

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King Adland's Daughter

SOMETIME I shall (so I think) read more widely than I yet have in my copy of Percy's "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry," which I once upon a time purchased with that intention, but have not yet accomplished it. So one occasionally buys a book, puts it on the shelf, takes it down once in a great while for a few minutes, and acquires as it were a casual acquaintance with it. Such behavior on my part is a little fraction of the "immortality" that Bishop Percy obtained for ancient bards—though their names are as vanished as their harps—whose work might have been quite forgotten without him; and so it happened the other day that I took down the Reliques, and read with considerable pleasure about King Estmere.

King Estmere, it seems, was a King in "merry England" in those fabulous times that we call the "Dark Ages"; indeed, the introductory note tells me that the tale may well be the oldest of all the tales that Bishop Percy preserved for posterity. It was an old, old tale, no doubt, when some unknown scribe set it in writing, probably in the early fifteenth century, and gave it such permanent form as made it part of the Manuscript Folio that was the nucleus of Percy's collection. One may therefore fairly call it quaint, with many a word that would be meaningless to me without the glossary; contemporary, indeed, with the medieval romances in which Sir This and Sir That underwent marvelous adventures. Such ancient tales have a marionette quality: we are no more disturbed, or even astonished, when one character cuts off another's head than we would be at a puppet show.

"Hearken to me, gentlemen,
Come and you shall hear;
He tell you of two of the boldest
Brethren
That ever born y-were."

And bold enough they were. Estmere the King and his younger brother Adler, who seems to me reading to have been the brighter of the two. Estmere at any rate depended much on his counsel and assistance.

King Estmere and brother Adler sat in the King's hall, and conversation fell upon matrimony. Said Adler,

"When will ye marry a wyfe, brother,
A wyfe to gladd us all?"

and
"Then bespake him King Estmere,
And answered him hastily;
I know not that lady in any lande
That is able to marry with mee."

This, however, did not mean that

King Estmere held himself superior to feminine charm; he could not, on the spur of the moment, think of any lady who seemed quite suitable. Said brother Adler,

"Kynge Adland hath a daughter,
brother,
Men call her bright and sheene;
If I were kynge here in your stead,
That ladye should be queen."

The thought of this bright and shining lady immediately interested King Estmere. He was all for sending a messenger to King Adland's court (wherever that was) immediately, but his brother advised that the two of them go in person. So off they rode, and presently there they were. Young Adler addressed King Adland:

"You have a daughter," said Adler
yonge,
Men call her bright and sheene;
My brother, wold marrye her to his
wyfe,
Of Englande to be queene."

But already, it appeared, the King of Spain, in those days a "Paynim," which places our tale some time during the Moorish occupancy, had already communicated the same desire to King Adland, and been refused by the lady. It dismayed King Adler, who seems not to have been a very heroic figure, to think what might happen if the King of Spain heard of her marrying anybody else.

Things happen quickly in ancient ballads. When King Estmere saw King Adland's daughter, and King Adland's daughter saw him, there was no doubt at all about how they felt. Nor about how King Adland felt.

"Then bespake her father deare:
My daughter I saye naye;
Remember well the Kynge of Spayne,
What he sayd yesterdaye."

The younger generation had no such apprehensions.
"Your castles and your towres,
father,"
said the maiden promptly.

"Are stronglye built aboute;
And therefore of that foule paynim
Wee neede not stande in doubt."

"Plyght me your troth now, Kynge
Estmere,
By heaven and your righte hande,
That you will marrye mee to your
wyfe,
And make me queene of your land."

"Then Kynge Estmere he plyght his
troth,
By heaven and his righte hand,
That he wold marrye her to his wyfe,
And make her queene of his land."

So off they rode, Estmere and brother Adler, home to make ready for the wedding; and hardly were they a mile away when a messenger from the King's daughter came after them. For who had arrived at the castle but that same undesirable King of Spain? And what his intention but to marry King Adland's daughter one day, and carry her home the next?

As usual in an emergency King Estmere consulted his brother Adler, who shrewdly suggested that they disguise themselves respectively as a bard and his servant and return to the castle. Presently they were in the hall, where the King of Spain sat beside King Adland's daughter—for King Adland, as you may imagine, had let in and was hurrying on the wedding—and King Estmere touched his harp.

"He strucke upon his harpe agayne,
And playd both fayre and free;
The ladye was so pleasee therat,
She laughd loud laughers three."

"He playd agayne both loud and shrille,
And Adler he did synge,
O ladye, this is thy owne true love;
Noe harper, but a kynge."

"O ladye, this is thy owne true love,
As playnlye thou mayest see;
And hee rideth of that foul paynim,
Who garteth thy love and thee."

So there, you see, was a happy ending to the puppet show, as it seems to me in my arm chair, but real drama no doubt when minstrels sang it to knights and ladies in castle hall. King Adland must have been very much relieved in mind; he evidently did not like the King, or Sultan, of Spain for a son-in-law.

"Kynge Estmere tooke that fayre ladye,
And marryed her to his wyfe,
And brought her home to merrye Englande
With her to leade his life."

And so goes the "Reliques" back on the bookshelf, with my thanks to Bishop Percy.

The "Seven Stars"

Those who have studied the mythology and folklore of the Pleiades will remember how universally the numeral seven is associated with their varying nomenclature. But there was, and still is among primitive peoples, not infrequent confusion in the use of "The Seven Stars" as a specific name. Although from China to Arabia, from India and Persia to the Latin countries of the South, the term almost invariably designates the Pleiades, in the folklore of many Western nations it is used for the seven planets, and in many Northern races it is often used for the seven brilliant stars of the Great Bear. Even the Biblical allusion to "The Seven Stars," as our own Anglo-Saxon ancestral Sifunsterl, does not necessarily indicate the Pleiades; many consider the seven great planets to be meant. There is a Shetland rune, common to all the north isles and to be heard in Iceland and Norway, known as the rune of seven, and of which one of the invocatory lines is "And by da seven shjpers."

All kinds of interpretation have explained this, from the obvious "seven planets," or else the Pleiades, to the Seven Candelsticks of Revelation and I know not what besides. I have again and again asked fisher-folk or others from the Orkneys and Shetlands, and in all but one or two instances the answer has clearly indicated the Great Bear, occasionally Pleiades and the Ur-sine Arcturus and their nearest brilliant "shjpers." Again, Cranarain, one of the Gaelic names for the Pleiades, is, perhaps, as often applied to the Great Bear; the curious legend of the Baker's Shovel—Fiona Macleod, in "Winter Stars."

Pennaria—A Sea Form

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Delicate as the wings of a fly,
Almost transparent in the sun,
Pennaria waves its little branches on
the ocean swells.
But close at hand
Beneath the water
(Like the breath of violets),
It is smothered with light,
Pink-tipped.
It fans in misty clouds
A white spectacle about the stiffened
stem.
A bit of green allies it with the water.
Ruth Hastings.

Karlsruhe, and the rooms of the Queen of Sweden, the Grand Duke's sister. On the second floor is the large dining-hall, and a wainscoted room full of old family portraits and the other apartments of the grand ducal family. From the wainscoted room one enjoys an enchanting view over the ivy-clad walls, bastions and battlements of the castle far up the lovely valley of the Neckar, with its wooded slopes and quaint old villages, its narrow strips of fields, its grazing herds and the winding silver band of the swift-flowing river. The landscape can have changed very little since the time when the castle was built.



Schloss Zwingenberg

A Jewel of Medieval Architecture

THE Castle of Zwingenberg is built on a steep rock on the right bank of the river and overlooking a small village nestling at its feet. The castle, once the residence of the local lord of the district and now the private property of the former Grand Duke of Baden, is one of the best preserved in Germany and a perfect jewel of medieval architecture.

Erected on a naturally strong and commanding eminence, the castle must in olden times have secured to its owner the complete command of the river.

Like most old German castles, Zwingenberg consists of an outer and an inner castle, the inner portion of which would have remained an impregnable stronghold even had the outlying parts been taken. The inner fortress is approached by a flight of steps hewn in the rock and flanked by a huge ivy-mantled wall. The principal entrance leads into an open hall, the north and east walls of which are cut in the solid rock, while the other two are constructed of huge square cut stones. The hall opens into a six-cornered courtyard surrounded by the high walls of the castle and overshadowed by the "keep," a square solid tower, the most characteristic feature of the whole building and the strongest part of the fortification. The only entrance to the keep is on the second floor. In former times admittance to this part could only be gained by means of a ladder, but today it can easily be entered from the attic of the adjacent building. On the top floor of the keep was the guardroom, the walls of which are pierced by seven loopholes which provide light and air, and at the same time enabled a watch to be kept on all the roads of the neighborhood as well as on the river.

The castle proper, which has been adapted to the needs of the present owner, is entered by a small doorway opening on to a winding staircase which leads from the bottom to the top floor. The basement contains the kitchen, a storeroom (the former dower), and the new chapel. The kitchen probably was formerly the hall of the castle.

On the first floor is the ancient chapel dating from 1424. It is a narrow dark vaulted room, the ceiling and walls of which are covered with quaint primitive frescoes representing saints with their symbols. The colors are well preserved, but the gold has oxidized and turned an ugly dark green which rather detracts from the impression as a whole. A door on the opposite side leads to the apartments of the present owner, a beautiful library in eighteenth century style brought here after the revolution from the residential castle at

In Teignmouth Town

"Atkins, the coachman, Bartlett, the surgeon, Simmons, the barber, and the girls over the Bonnet-shop, we shall now have a month of seasonable weather—warm, witty, and full of invention."—Letter of Keats to Reynolds.

Somebody laughs, somebody calls, "Good-day, Mr. Keats." It drops from the walls.

A perfume of laughter which flutters and falls. . . .

Mr. Keats comes to a stop. For the girls are over the Bonnet-shop leaning out like waving reeds. Over a gate, most lovely of poses. "Stay where you are, Girls," says Mr. Keats.

"You pose as the dryads of Teignmouth streets."

If Haydon were here he would jot you down in a jiffy, with your hair wet and blown.

And your little laughing faces like pansies.

"La! Mr. Keats, you do have such fancies."

"Fancies or no, I believe it clears. Don't you feel the sun on your cheeks, my dears?"

Or smell it perhaps? . . . Tell me, have you noticed anything. Which points to a near-by Summer-house.

"Oh yes," said little Number One. "All day I have felt the sun."

I saw it on a wheat-straw bonnet. I was making, the sun lay upon it. And I thought the muslin blue-bells were sweet."

"That," said Mr. Keats, "is proof complete."

Said Number Two, "I pricked my thumb Three times running, and fair days come."

After three pricks, it is always so. Grandmother taught me long ago. "I dreamt last night," said Number Three.

"Of a great thick-leaved fuchsia-tree Full of blossoms, purple and red, And the blossoms played music over my head. Like bells of glass and copper bells. And wind in the trees when the ocean swells. Flood tide over the beach, and shells Glisten like rubies with the water sheen. And the sky at the back of the town is green."

"You prophesy in a parable," said Mr. Keats. "Oh, April-fool!" Cried the girls who were over the Bonnet-shop. And the laughter was sweet as a lollipop.

To an archer's palate, in his ears. With a gesture, he brushed aside their jeers. "But will it clear?" "Of course it will," said the three, "if you patiently wait until it does." And they laughed in a rainbow chord. High, and low, and middleground.

True Ambition

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AMBITION associated with worldly desires and success is well expressed by Shakespeare in the words of Wolsey:

"Cromwell, I charge thee, fling away ambition;
By that sin fell the angels; how can man then,
The image of his Maker, hope to win by it?
Love thyself last; cherish those hearts that hate thee;
Corruption wins not more than honesty."

Not that it is not a worthy desire to succeed in one's work or art, for that is to do one's best in whatever line of right human endeavor one may be engaged; but it is the desire for success which would succeed at the expense of a neighbor, by pushing out of the way any whom one might regard as likely to excel in the things he desires for himself, which is wrong. This kind of ambition is never satisfied. Materiality is a veritable will-o'-the-wisp, ever holding out something for frail mortals to seek after, only to find it just ahead, eluding their grasp.

In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 341) Mrs. Eddy writes: "Do human hopes deceive? Is joy a trembler? Then, weary pilgrim, unloose the latchet of thy sandals; for the place whereon thou standest is sacred. By that, you may know you are parting with a material sense of life and happiness to win the spiritual sense of good. O learn to lose with God! and you find Life eternal; you gain all." When ambition becomes the desire for success in good, for success in winning the approval of our Father-Mother, God, by thinking true, spiritual thoughts, by aligning ourselves with all that is Godlike, pure, uplifting, healing, then we are experiencing true ambition, which will result in real success. Whenever we are mastering a desire to resent an injury, to hate, or in any way to wrong our brother by gossip, by slander, by judging, criticizing, or condemning; whenever we overcome a sense of greed, discontent, dissatisfaction, or moroseness, a desire for materiality in any form, then we are on the highway to true success. True ambition is the desire to "put off the old man with his deeds" and to "put on the new man," as Paul says; and such ambition is worthy of our very best efforts and support.

And Mr. Keats laughed too. . . . So Mr. Keats went blithely on. Quite as if the round sun shone. Back to his copying his Fourth Book. And the girls watched him until a crook

In the street, when he turned it, hid him from sight. Then they noticed that it was growing night.

So they put their bonnets away, and lit the lamp and sat down to tea. Immortal for always, because John Keats

Had taken a walk through Teignmouth streets.

And stopped, when one of them said "Good-day."

Clio is odd in her ways, they say. The coachman, the surgeon, the barber, the girls—

Islands raised out of darkening swirls. Who else was in Teignmouth that afternoon?

Vainly may we importune The shadows, only these have come down

A century from Teignmouth town. These only from the dark are won. Because John Keats had a hunger for sun.

—Amy Lowell, in The North American Review.

Dupont Circle, Washington

From a great marble basin filled with water rise three snow-white columns. Heroic figures of a man and of two women fill the spaces between their frozen, wind-blown draperies

touching the slender shafts and making all into one massive yet graceful whole. Above them spreads a shallow bowl, and from its lips there pour three streams of water, breaking into sunlit spray that whispering caresses the still faces and strong limbs.

Emblems of the sea are at their feet and in their hands. The strength of the wind-swept vastness of the ocean and its calm peace speak in their clean, unhampered bodies and in the repose of their features.

Around the marble basin curves a broad circle of grass and trees, rimmed at the outer edge, by the shining black surface of an asphalt street. Laughing children play in the shade of the trees that have been brought from many lands. Men and women seated on the green painted benches let their papers slowly droop as the content of the little park and the murmuring water enters their consciousness. Sunshine and soft shadow, green and white and gold, clear water and human happiness make it a place of quiet joy.

As the twilight draws near, the crowds of office workers hurrying home cross the street to pass through the park, and as they enter it their pace slackens. Their eyes turn toward the fountain, a sight of fresh beauty. The children are leaving now, calling to each other as they go. Night will settle down, and lights will glow for a few hours and then be darkened. Through it all, through day and night and through the years, the spray dashes on the marble figures, and the trees whisper beauty in this little city-surrounded spot.

At some time and in some way everyone will have to awaken from the dream of life in matter to behold the true creation, to see man as he really is,—spiritual, perfect, good, like unto his Maker. God's work is done; and our work is to cleanse our thinking through spiritual understanding, so that it may become a transparency for the light of Truth to shine through, until every least bit of materiality is extinguished and the manifestation of the perfect is seen.

When given a difficult piece of work to perform, men labor persistently, systematically, courageously, taking great pride and joy in accomplishing what seems, perhaps, a Herculean task. We know that nothing is gained by waiting; by listening to whatsoever would tempt us to procrastinate; or when we do begin, by being careless, indifferent, or inefficient. It is only as we bring into action all those qualities which make for excellence that we succeed.

So it is with the attaining of spiritus good, which is not gained in any other way than by making it first in our affections and desires; then we work for it, live for it, seek after and fit good. There is nothing wearisome in this task, making it different from ordinary labor; for with each overcoming of some phase of material belief there will come a sense of spiritus; security and joy never known before. Worldly ambition is attended with fears and misgivings. True ambition is without fear; for that which is sought in Spirit is found to be substantial, eternal, and can never be lost or pass away; it brings rest, satisfaction, joy; it is that goal which a must seek and win. In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 341), Mrs. Eddy quotes: "I learned long ago that the world could neither deprive me of something nor give me anything, and I have now one ambition and one joy. But if one cherishes ambition unwisely, one will be chastened for it."

"This peace not power I seek.
This meet that man be meek."

Mankind craves for place and power in short, for domination. Evil is even suggesting gain in matter in some form or other; but, as Mrs. Eddy says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 281), "I learned long ago that the world could neither deprive me of something nor give me anything, and I have now one ambition and one joy. But if one cherishes ambition unwisely, one will be chastened for it."

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With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1923

EDITORIALS

THE League of Nations remains, in spite of demisuccesses and semi-failures, the world's greatest guarantee against war. Lately it has been menaced in its very existence. There have been threats of withdrawal on the part of this nation and of that, and it is obvious that, if once the process of dislocation set in, secession would rapidly follow secession. It is imperative for Europe, in the opinion of Europe's most enlightened thinkers, that at all costs the League be saved. If it disappears then there is a frank reversion to the idea of force in the settlement of international quarrels. The League, however imperfectly, stands for justice and peace. Its absence, in the present European condition, infallibly means injustice and war.

Many who supported the conception and organization of the League in the early stages confess to a certain disappointment. They naturally contrast the performance, and above all the general exhibition of feebleness and of a desire for a compromise on essential basic ideas, with the high hopes which were entertained in 1919, when it was thought that automatically, without question, disputes would be quietly referred to the League and as quietly settled to everybody's satisfaction.

It was perhaps foolish to suppose that there would be this sudden and radical change in the conduct of the world's affairs. It should have been realized that an effective league, in the sense in which it was intended, would be a plant of slow growth. It should have been foreseen that the League would have to be nursed along to perfection, that its first movements would be halting and perhaps even futile, that it would have to learn by experience and practice, that it would have to gain the confidence of the nations gradually. Indeed, the main need of the League is time.

It would be possible to make out a good case for the actual achievements of the League. It would be possible to make out a good case for the utter failures of the League. One can point to the case of Austria restored by the League to possible conditions of existence. One can point to the Ruhr—a hole out of which the wealth of Europe is running fast—a hole that the League has feared to caulk. There is the doubtful wisdom of the partition of Upper Silesia by the League and there is the deliberate defiance of Signor Mussolini in the affair of Corfu—a challenge which was taken up, if at all, with extreme half-heartedness.

One can thus argue both for and against the League—but the discussion would be idle. Whether it has done little or much, whether it has a big balance of bad or good to its credit, is of no importance. The real point is that it is as yet in the embryonic stage. To scrap it would be to surrender all prospect of better international relations. To foster it (still think all the best Europeans) is to preserve the only machinery which is capable of averting war, of delaying the recourse to extreme measures. The League is there—something to develop. Criticize it if you please—and it is indeed open to criticism—regard it as of small utility at present—but do not forget that it is undeniably a potential peacemaker.

That is the truth about the League which it is necessary to bear in mind. It would be absurd to judge a man by his infant days. Achievement is not, as we are now apt to think, the first thing, but rather the last thing, and a great deal has led up to every achievement in no matter what sphere. In considering the League we are beginning not to ask what it may do or what it will, if it is kept in being, certainly do in the future: we ask what it has done in the past. And that past is one of four years only! Stevenson uttered the comic complaint of the young man who was twenty-one and had not yet compiled a new dictionary! There are today many people who are asking for a dictionary from a child of four. First let the child grow up. Moreover it must never be forgotten that the League does not yet number among its members the three great nations of Russia, Germany, and America, to say nothing of other smaller peoples.

There is no need to repeat here the arguments which may be used in favor of American aid in the regulation of the post-war problems and in the future good management of the world. Whether America should enter this League or another reorganized league or association of nations, is a political matter about which we may yet hear much. But the immediate point is that America should not expect too much of a League which is not only in its infancy, but which is deprived of the assistance which it had an undoubted right to expect from America, since the United States took a prominent part in its formation. It is precisely the assistance that is lacking that would be of the greatest weight and influence.

It may not be necessary to apologize for the League. We believe the League is doing very well. But whether it is doing well or not, is not the question. The thing to remember is that it needs time.

To THE American cow it must indeed seem that comparisons are odious. Recently she has been made to appear at a disadvantage when her performances have been gauged by the measure set by her cousins and aunts in some of the countries of Europe. All sorts of tables and figures have been presented to show that the American cow, evidently with equal opportunities enjoyed by others of her kind, has proved herself a slacker on the job. It is apparent that explanations, if any can be made, are in order. If anything can be said to excuse her, it should be said now.

Have the processes of Americanization as applied to the cow and her family failed? And if there has been failure, is it due to the disinclination of the cow as a

class to respond to those conditions and influences to which she has been subjected? It should not be forgotten that the vast majority of the members of the domesticated herds on American farms are the direct or collateral descendants of progenitors imported from the pastures of European countries. It no doubt was the hope of these pioneers that they were to find, in the land of their adoption, great opportunities for advancement. It perhaps was said of them that in time to come, they, or their followers, would build up a new bovine aristocracy, surpassing in prestige that of all the Devons, the Jerseys, the Ayrshires, the Durhams, the Holstein-Friesians, and all the others.

The disclosures, if the showing made is correct, as it undoubtedly is, should cause thoughtful Americans to pause and ponder their import. Have the herds of alien cattle, like the millions of alien peoples, been left too much to their own devices in the march which seemed so full of promise? Or, worse than that, have American methods been proved to be inefficient even to support and encourage the maintenance of that standard of excellence once reached?

RECENT conferences at the White House between President Coolidge and some of the western senators and representatives in Congress have served to emphasize what has long been recognized as the economic plight of wheat growers, particularly in the middle western states. Party leaders sympathetic with the Administration are quite naturally seeking a way to stop the gap which, it is declared, renders the growing of wheat, under present conditions, economically impossible. It is explained that the farmer, unless he is to receive a higher price for his wheat, must in some way be enabled to buy tools and machinery, and clothing and necessary foods, more cheaply than at present, and that the burden of taxes imposed by federal, state, and local authorities must be lightened.

The interested wage-earner in the city may well inquire, with all the talk of cheap wheat and cheap farm products of all kinds, why it is that he and his family are compelled to pay war prices for bread at the bakery or grocery, and why it is that flour in bulk, at least at retail, is still sold at so high a figure. The baker and the grocer will explain, and quite convincingly, that high wage scales in shops and stores, higher fuel costs, higher rents and higher distributing costs combine to make impossible any reduction in the selling price of bread, which remains practically where it was when wheat was selling at \$2.50 a bushel.

Intimations are that President Coolidge, urged to call a special session of Congress to deal with the farmer's economic problem, believes that a legislative plan, if it is possible to devise one, be worked out in advance if it is decided to convene Congress. The precaution would be wise. It is not easy to forecast just what form this remedial legislation should take, unless it is proposed to provide definite channels for co-operative marketing. To arbitrarily establish an upset price for wheat, for instance, in the absence of a world emergency similar to that existing at the time of the recent war, would be a courageous, if not actually a hazardous, undertaking. The American farmer does not sell all of his wheat crop at home. He must follow it, at least theoretically, into the markets of the world, where it is sold in competition with grain from other countries.

The manufacturers who sell their products to the farmers would oppose, and quite properly, any legislation which would seek to compel them to furnish tools and machinery at a fixed maximum price without assuring them relief from high fuel costs and prevailing freight and labor schedules.

There remains the hopeful promise of some practical system of co-operative marketing. Too many profits are taken on wheat and flour before the bread reaches the consumer's table. The same is true of those commodities which the farmers buy. Co-operative marketing, if it is to be beneficial to all concerned, must include the free movement of products in both directions, with the consequent elimination of many profiteering middlemen. Horizontal advances in the prices of wheat and other products of the farm, attempted at the behest of any faction or bloc, can hardly be expected to bring the permanent general relief earnestly sought.

THERE has been little discussion in Canada of the Imperial tariff proposals that have lately been revived in the United Kingdom. Premier Mackenzie King can on the whole be said to reflect the general opinion of the Dominion, however, in maintaining that the question of British tariff policy is entirely one for the Parliament at Westminster to deal with. The British people in 1906 made it evident at the polls that they were unwilling to depart from the policy of free trade with all nations for the sake of introducing the more limited policy of free trade only with nations under the British flag. There may have been some movement since the war toward the belief in Imperial tariff preference; but when the question comes up for discussion at the Imperial Economic Conference in London this month, the Prime Minister of Canada can be reckoned upon to refrain from urging any tariff policy upon Great Britain.

Manufacturers in Canada would welcome any preference that the British Parliament might decide to give to Dominion goods, by the imposition of customs duties on imported goods from other countries. But, at the same time, the protectionist Canadian manufacturers are opposed to any advance toward freer trade within the Empire through the further lowering of the Canadian tariff. The attitude of the prairie provinces, on the other hand, and of agricultural constituencies, as expressed in the platform of the Progressive Party at the last Do-

minion elections, is in favor of freer trade with Great Britain—through the gradual reduction of the tariff on British goods.

But there is also a strong desire for freer trade with the United States, and it is not confined to the western provinces. The present Finance Minister of Canada, W. S. Fielding, may be said to reflect the freer trade sentiment of Nova Scotia, and he is not only the originator of preferential tariffs that lead in the direction of freer trade with Great Britain, but also the leading spokesman for reciprocity with the United States.

A British statesman, Lord Emmott, accurately expressed Canada's point of view after the parliamentary Empire tour just before the war, when he spoke of the strong attachment shown to the British Empire, and added: "At the same time I saw no reason to suppose that, broadly speaking, the minds of the men in the Dominions are in favor of steps being taken in the immediate future toward closer organic union. It is their own freedom to manage their own internal affairs in their own way that they value most." Whatever modification of this attitude may be reflected by the Prime Minister of Australia, Canada shows no inclination to depart from the position of autonomy in tariff policy.

IT HAS been said that "there is a pleasure in painting which none but painters know." It is no less true that there is a pleasure in collecting which none but collectors know, with the qualification that something depends on what is collected. The man who collected comics might have the fun of the sport, but he would gain nothing else by it. The man whose hobby is postage stamps has the satisfaction of knowing that he can never attain perfection, but otherwise his fun is not more profitable. The man to whom art is the inspiration, however, enjoys not simply the sport of collecting, but the finer pleasure that art gives.

The people whose definition of sport is a game out-of-doors played with a ball or a horse usually have a contempt for the lounge in print or book shops. The lounge is as secure in his belief that he has by far the best of it, as indeed he has. Paintings are for the fortunate few, their prices soaring to a millionaire standard. Sculpture is for those who live in palaces or have the means and the land to build galleries. But prints, save for notable exceptions, are within the reach of anybody with a reasonable income, some knowledge of the history of art, and a flair for the beautiful and the rare. In this interest is enough to keep a man occupied and happy during his every leisure moment. To see him rejoicing in his portfolios and drawers of treasures, showing them with pride to the sympathetic, ever seeking to perfect what he has, is to agree with him that he is better off than that other sportsman knocking, or kicking, or throwing a ball round a field.

It is an absorbing game because without end or limit. From the print, the pursuit passes on to the artist, and all that relates to him has its value. Books about him, letters from, or to, him, newspaper articles and notices—everything. The hunt can go on month after month, year after year. Collections of the kind that exist in, or out of, museums, explain how important they can become and how much they add to our knowledge of an artist and his age. Had a contemporary of Rembrandt left such a collection to the world, how great would be the world's gratitude today. It may seem trivial at the moment, a glorification of gossip, but gossip about the great in the course of centuries is dignified into history. There would be less digging up of old scandals, less contorting and inventing of facts, were such collections more numerous. As it is, for one man who delights in the sport of collecting, thousands crowd to the football game and the polo match. But the collector remains convinced of the wisdom of his choice, sure of the more enduring pleasure that will come of the sport to which he devotes his time and his energy.

Editorial Notes

HAVING answered, satisfactorily to himself, the request for information from Rushville, Ill., regarding the number of South American llamas in the city zoo in Nashua, N. H., by vouchsafing the fact that, not having a zoo, it had no South American llamas, the city clerk of Nashua may yet find himself in difficulties. One remembers the young man who, in an excess of shyness at his first ball, asked his partner, for want of a better subject of conversation, "Does your brother like cheese?" On being assured that the lady in question had no brother, he waited a moment, and then asked, "If you had a brother, do you think he would like cheese?" Just so, "If Nashua had a zoo, Mr. City Clerk, do you think it would house any South American llamas?"

A SHORT statement of the philosophy of his life made in Forbes Magazine by James Couzens might to advantage be studied by many—and especially by those who complain that they never have had an opportunity. In it he said in part: "The right kind of man, with the right kind of record, seldom has to seek position or office. Usually the office seeks him." This reminds one of the famous aphorism about big positions gravitating to the men who can handle them, and responsibility to the man who knows how.

WHETHER every Englishman will agree with him is, of course, a question, but certainly every American appreciates what Mr. Lloyd George said in New York about the real founder of the British Empire being George Washington. He explained his statement on the ground that Washington taught the lesson of democracy, and that that lesson had been the salvation of the British Empire. It should not be forgotten, however, that Anglo-Saxon democracy owes a great debt to Magna Charta.

Autumn Landscapes

By ERNEST H. WILSON

[Mr. Wilson has been termed the plant scout of the Arnold Arboretum, which is connected with Harvard University. About a year ago he returned from a two years' trip, in the course of which he traveled 100,000 miles, taken in the interests of the Arboretum.]

THIS year, thanks to the long summer drought, the autumn tints are early and exceptionally brilliant. The countryside of Massachusetts is now everywhere a resplendent feast of colorful beauty, richly spread. On all sides autumn glory reigns supreme. No long journey is necessary to enjoy its loveliness to the heart's content, for every road in every direction leads to it. Those who motor, if they have eyes to see, can enjoy scenes of beauty unsurpassed by any landscape of similar character the world over.

The favorite sugar maple, with its shades of yellow, orange, and scarlet, is the delight of many a roadside, and the yellow of the white elm, grandest of avenue trees, and of the black birch, are not to be denied. The noble white ash, with its crown of chocolate and purple, stands out unique among trees. The sassafras, decked in yellow, orange, and all shades of red to crimson, compels admiration from a distance and brings a lover of beauty to his knees. The tupelo, with its brilliant mantle, flamingly illumines here and there, the woodland depths.

In some localities the flowering dogwood is one of the most brilliantly colored of the lesser trees, displaying all shades of red to crimson and fading to pink. The clear yellow tints of tangled masses of greenbrier contrast with the scarlet to ruby-red of the Virginia creeper, clinging to boulder and tree trunk. Asters—white, blue, and purple—challenge the yellow of the goldenrods in meadow, swamp, glade, and roadside, and the ferns, grasses, and sedges, tinted yellow, yellow-brown, and rose-violet, add to the feast of wayside beauty. Of colorful luxuriance what more can a people ask than the lavish display of Massachusetts landscape? But, I would ask ye fortunate folk, do you fully appreciate the rich birthright which is yours?

In Japan, where an intense love of nature is innate among all classes, there prevails a custom which might well be adopted in other lands. The beauty spots in that country are many and are justly celebrated in poetry and song. In October, when the woods assume their autumn splendor, children from primary and secondary schools, high schools, and colleges, with their teachers and professors, make excursions of three or four days' duration to noted places and revel in the feast of color. The railways offer cheap fares and from all the large towns and cities children, youths and maidens journey to the mountain woods. In the autumn in the Nikko region I have seen thousands of scholars, boys and girls, varying from eight to twenty years of age (and a happy, orderly throng they were) enjoying to the full the scenery.

But wherefore and why all this gay autumnal apparel? Is it the handiwork of the charming fairies and wood nymphs of our childhood beliefs and nursery days? Surely some guiding hand must have prepared the wondrous scene!

Those skilled in the mysteries of organic chemistry and plant physiology tell us that autumn tints are due to chemical changes associated with the storing away of food material and the discharge of certain waste products. This explanation, though matter of fact and disturbing to our youthful belief in fairies and wood nymphs, opens up a field of inquiry which must tend to enlarge our point of view and increase our appreciation of nature's wondrous methods.

While, however, the process of food evacuation is going on, other changes take place. In many plants a chemical substance, known technically as anthocyanin, is produced in the leaves, and often to such an extent as to become plainly visible on the exterior. It appears red in the presence of free acids in the cell sap, blue when no acids are present, and violet when the quantity of acids is small. In a great many leaves the bodies which contain the green coloring matter become changed to yellow granules while the evacuation of food substances is in process. Sometimes these granules are very few and anthocyanin is absent; then the leaf exhibits little outward change except losing its freshness before it falls. In others the yellow granules are abundantly developed, and if anthocyanin is absent, or nearly so, the whole leaf assumes a clear yellow hue. If there is an abundance of yellow granules, together with free acids and anthocyanin, the leaf assumes an orange color. Thus the leaf at the period of autumnal change by the presence of these substances in a greater or lesser degree loses its green hue, and becomes brown or yellow, crimson or orange, purple or red.

The most casual observer knows that all trees do not assume tinted foliage in autumn. Some, like the alder, the locust, the elder, the silver maple, and most of the willows, exhibit little or no change save, perhaps, a number of yellow leaves scattered through the green before they fall. But this group is relatively small and only adds additional contrast. Yellow to golden are the tints of the autumn leaves of the white elm, beech, honey locust, chestnut, black birch, red ash, hickory, the spicebush, and the witch-hazel, while those of the black walnut, butternut, button tree, white birch, many poplars and the lindens, are a general mixture of rusty green and yellow, but in none of these is purple or red of any shade developed. The sumachs, the tupelo, scarlet oak, white oak, flowering dogwood, Virginia creeper, hazelnut, chokeberry, and many blueberries have purple, crimson and scarlet, with only a slight admixture of yellow autumn foliage. A final group to which belongs the sassafras, the red and sugar maples, and the shadbush, has variegated tints, comprising all shades of purple, crimson, scarlet, orange and yellow on the same or different individuals of the same species. Often the leaves are tinted and sometimes figured like the wings of a butterfly.

In favorable years the white ash is unique in its tints, passing through all shades from a dark chocolate to violet, clear brown and salmon, but it has no reds. The tupelo more invariably shows a mass of unmixed crimson than any other wayside tree. Its foliage first assumes shades of purple, which changes into crimson or scarlet before it falls. The oaks, the noblest group of trees in eastern North America, assume their autumn tints late, and are not at their zenith until after those of the maples have passed. In many of the oaks, and also the beech, the leaves, as they die, become russet-brown and remain on the trees through the winter, giving a sensation of warmth to the landscape in the coldest days. The tints of the red maple tree, so abundant in swamp and wood, roadside, and on dry hilltop, are autumn's crowning glory in Massachusetts. The sugar maple though more brilliant, has a narrower range of color and is more uniform in its tints, which range from yellow and orange to scarlet.

The glory of autumn landscape is a theme more fitting to the poet than the writer of prose, for it is easier to sing its song than bluntly to describe its beauty.